

Property - 1936

Colorado.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

FEB 14 1936

*Mrs. Banks, Negro, Still
"Works Out by the Day"*

The Denver Post prints the unusual story of \$300 paid to the city treasury by Mrs. Lottie I. Banks, Negro, who "works out by the day." Mrs. Banks recently inherited \$1,100 from her father, George C. King, but it had a stipulation. The old man was in the city hospital at the time. He wanted his daughter to pay in full for his hospital expense, rather than have it charged to the city. Also, his aged aunt, Mrs. Mary T. Duke, had been on old age pension in Denver to the extent of \$200 before she died.

George King, Negro, had been custodian of a branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Denver. Previously he had taught school in Mississippi. He had high principles on his own account. At the Y. M. C. A. he heard much of the character-building that goes on in such institutions.

His self-respect made it impossible for him to accept public help, with money in the bank. Nor did he feel that his aunt should have been a dependent upon the city in her old age, when he had money in the bank. He did not interfere with the pension, but made up his mind that the family name would be cleared of any charity.

The old Negro probably went too far in paying back the old age pension. But he had very set ideas about himself.

And Mrs. Banks, having carried out the wishes of her father, still has a balance in the bank, but still "works out by the day."

California.

Property - 1936

EX-SLAVE AIDED SCHOOL

Santa Cruz, Cal.—(UPI) An engraved tombstone has been erected over a grave in Evergreen Cemetery. The inscription reads: "He was a colored man. He left his entire fortune to Santa Cruz School District No. 1. He was Lorden Nelson, ex-slave, who died here in 1860, leaving his entire property, consisting of a city lot which later sold for \$300 to help the three-year-old school of that day."

Property - 1936

Georgia

Southern White Woman Bequeaths Large Sums To Colored Servants

AUGUSTA, GA.—The reading of the will of the late Mrs. Mary Wynne Pope, widow of the late Frederick B. Pope, revealed that two of her colored employees were substantial beneficiaries.

Her chauffeur and personal attendant, William H. Youngblood, will receive \$20,000 in cash, in addition to such articles of personal and household effects as may be selected.

Mr. Youngblood was employed by Mr. Pope many years ago, succeeding his father, William H. Youngblood, senior who had spent his life in Mr. Pope's service. Mrs. Pope was deeply attached to the Youngbloods, and in recent years young Mr. Youngblood and his wife accompanied her each summer to her summer home in New England, the trip usually being made in her Cadillac, driven by Mr. Youngblood.

Mr. Youngblood is well known in New York City, where he has made considerable investment in real estate.

A feature of Mrs. Pope's will reveals her consideration for her employees. A paragraph stipulates that "should it develop that my estate is insufficient to pay all legatees in full, I desire and direct that there shall be no abatement of said legacies to the said servants, but all other legacies shall abate in equal proportion."

To her maid, a white woman, Mrs. Pope left \$12,000 and to yardman, Lewis Bauman, a colored man, was left \$6,000.

The entire estate approximated \$400,000, and the residue estimated at \$225,000, will accrue to the University Hospital, with which is connected the Lamar Hospital for colored patients with a staff of colored nurses.

Mrs. Pope was a native Georgian, having been born in Washington, Wilkes County.

Property - 1936

PEORIA, ILL.
STAR

APR 23 1936

LESSON IN THRIFT.

The will of Joseph Johnson, Peoria Negro, just filed for probate here, offers an impressive object lesson in thrift.

Johnson was born in slavery. It can well be imagined that he had few opportunities. He died a few days ago, and when his will was filed it disposed of an estate valued at \$15,200, of which \$6,000 was in real estate and the remainder personal property.

He probably made small wages most of his life, yet when he died he was the owner of three houses and held several shares of good stocks.

By frugality he had saved for a rainy day. In his old age he did not have to worry about the wolf at the door. His example of saving and investing might well be followed by thousands of the white race, who could thus protect themselves against want in their declining years. After all it is not what you make, but what you save that counts. A dollar usually is a man's best friend.

WHITES GET NEGRO'S FORTUNE

Planned
CHICAGO (C) — White Virginians have been awarded the \$79,000 fortune of Mrs. Maria Turner, widow of State Senator Shadrick B. Turner who died in 1927. The award was on the order of the Appellate Court.

Evidence in the case showed the whites, six in number, were descendants of Lucian Fletcher, white, who was Mrs. Turner's father by a marriage to Mary Elizabeth Woodfork, a slave. Fletcher later married a white woman and it is the descendants of his white wife who claim the fortune.

RACES

June
5-25-36

KINFOLK
new York
N.Y.

Lucian Fletcher was born in 1824 at Lynchburg, Va., where he passed a harum-scarum life which came to its first climax when he became involved in a disgraceful shooting scrape. To save his skin, his father, a

Illinois.

But black Mary was no widow. Her husband, who had gone home to enlist as a private in Lee's Battery of Virginia Light Artillery, was fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with the flower of Southern chivalry against the invading hordes of Yankee "nigger lovers." With the exception of one court-martial and two months in a Federal prison camp in 1865, little is known of Lucian Fletcher's Civil War record. His amatory progress after Appomattox, however, was crystal clear.

Soon Lucian Fletcher began keeping company with a white girl named Frances Everett. When their eldest daughter was 8, the union was solemnized.

In 1932 Frances Everett Fletcher, widow of Lucian Fletcher, died, aged 87. She was survived by one daughter in Cincinnati, two daughters in Charleston, three great-granddaughters in Latonia, Ky., all the descendants of Lucian Fletcher of Lynchburg and all pure white. In 1932 in Chicago died Maria Fletcher Turner, Lucian Fletcher's chocolate-colored daughter by the late slave Mary. Of all his progeny, it turned out that Maria had done the best for herself in the way of worldly goods. She had married an enterprising blackamoor named Sheadrick B. Turner who had represented Chicago's Black Belt in the Illinois State Senate. When he died in 1927, he left his widow in estate of \$79,000 and a house on Chicago's South State Street.

So well had the late Maria Fletcher done, in fact, that last week her white half-sisters and white grandnieces were more than willing to acknowledge their mulatto kinfolk in order to win from the Illinois Appellate Court the right to contest the late Maria's will in the hope of cutting a black foster son out of the late Senator Turner's tidy fortune. Commenting on her family's privy past, Lucian's white Daughter Flavonia Fletcher Coffey cheerfully admitted: "Father was in a good many scrapes."

GOLD SHATTERS RACE LINE

Virginia boasts a "social purity law."

It was enacted to keep pure the white race. Just how effective it will be remains for history to record. There are those among the Virginians who look with abhorrence toward the intermingling of the races or any connection with a colored person other than in a servile manner. This may be a delicate subject upon which to launch, but nevertheless, in all parts of the South may be found those of our people who claim relationship in some manner to white people. The several shades of complexions among our people from the early days of slavery may have something to do with this assertion.

It is left to a prominent white woman of first Virginia lineage to add proof to it and she did so in open court in order to lay claim to a fortune left by a colored woman, who she claims is her half sister. Attorney S. B. Turner died in Chicago several years ago. He was among the leaders of the colored bar and amassed quite a fortune which was left for his wife. Subsequently the wife died. There were several claimants for the fortune. Among these claimants was the Virginia white woman who claims that the deceased was her half sister, being the daughter of her father by a colored woman. The court evidently believed her statement and she was awarded the fortune. No doubt, during Mrs. Turner's life time this white woman failed to recognize her and would have "held up her hands in holy horror" to even think of the relationship. The greed for gold causes many changes, among them relationship to a colored person.

Property-1936

Mississippi.

Chief Foes of Mississippi Sales Tax in Lower Class

Negroes, Particularly, Oppose Plan and Admit They Do Not Understand It; Citizens Who Had Never Paid Direct Levy Express Disapproval

pressed by a Laurel Negro farmer.

Mississippi
EDITOR'S NOTE—Because of the argument going on over the state for and against the so-called 10-mill limitation on real estate the subject of taxation generally is of unusual interest. Although it is denied by the tax commissioners that a sales tax is necessary or contemplated in Georgia to replace the loss of revenue should this limitation be adopted in the November election, a staff writer of the Macon papers was sent to Mississippi last week to interview officials, merchants and consumers on the subject of taxation in that state, and particularly the sales tax because this latter tax is said to have taken Mississippi out of the red and made everybody happy at the same time. The stories, this being the fifth of the series, are presented as information and not as argument for or against the sales tax.

By BUFORD BOONE

While the Mississippi sales tax has lost few supporters and has converted many former enemies, opposition still exists.

And among those who still are tax-

aligned with supporters of the scheme are cautious citizens who see dangers unless wise and economical operation of the state government be-

comes a matter of permanent policy means of raising revenue to be able to obtain all the con-

Based on all the information that to sell the state's bonds," declared W. M. Mounger, vice president and he declared.

could be obtained and all the contacts that could be made in every trust officer of the Deposit Gunary from property taxes, we are just

days spent by the Macon papers' son. "Personally, I think the sales

representative in Mississippi, oppo-tax was the only thing to adopt.

Previously, a great many salaried

people were paying very little tax moved."

Apparently, many of those who are opposed to the tax do not or cannoter."

vote. Included are thousands of J. M. Quin, vice president of the Jackson-State National Bank, holds

Negroes who never before have paid direct taxes, had nothing whatever similar view.

to do in adopting the sales tax and "Merchants changed their view on

who pay it because they have to the tax when they found it would follow the state's mandate.

not come out of their pockets," he

Like Georgia, Mississippi has declared. "The success of the sales

huge Negro population, and like this tax is indicated by the fact that most of the members of that in the recent race for the senate be-

race in the sister southern state are between Pat Harrison and former Gov-

poor, unschooled humans who live in Conner, the levy was not made to pay it," he declared.

through life one jump ahead of naked an issue by Harrison."

Actual figures show Mississippi paid on state bonds and they the tax by buying "six bits worth

had 1,012,965 Negro residents in 1930 had to be sold below par to force the of them tokens and using them to

for its 996,856 white people. securities to move, Mr. Quin re-keep the mails from coming through

viewed were Negroes, not a member

of the latter race who was con-

tacted said he realized why the sales

\$100,000 in short term (one year) about the same floor space as Bur-

tax was collected nor understood for notes were handled recently at .74 den and Smith in Macon, said he is

what purpose the money was spent of one per cent. That shows you among those who have changed their

Their composite opinion was ex-

how the state's credit stands today." views on the tax.

Warning Note Sounded

Little Trouble to Merchants

"The only thing wrong with the sales tax is that it looks like it would be a terrible job," he declared. "We also going to keep the ad valorem tax, thought we would find a great inclination of Mississippi people to go out too," the banker declared.

An even more serious fear of no of the state to spend their money, permanent relief for real estate was but according to the best information available such has not been the realtor and former president of the case."

Mississippi Real Estate Association. Mr. Smith said he would favor an

"We all had hopes that the sales increase in the sales tax, if some tax would transfer the burden of the privilege taxes could be eliminated to something other than nated and the ad valorem tax cut.

real estate," he declared. "It did. Under the system in use in The to a certain extent. The state ad Emporium, tax is collected in mill valorem levy was reduced from eight tokens, pennies, or nickels on cash mills to four mills."

However, he said plants appear to charged on a basis which averages be to raise the rate again next year two cents on the dollar. On pur- He also reported that counties, tak- chases of less than 29 cents, no tax ing advantage of the cut in the state is charged; from 30 cents to 50 cents, rate, had raised their own levies, and the levy is one cent, and from 51 cents to \$1, the tax is two cents.

"My advice to real estate owners of Georgia is to get relief from burdensome property taxes first. If of tax on each purchase made by a they do not, substitute taxes are credit customer, so we use that liable to be added to those they already have."

Mr. Bridges said interest in real estate investments had dwindled following indication of an increase in the ad valorem rate next year.

handling of the tax is "a lot of trouble" and one said he believes the 47.5 mills on the dollar, and Mr. state should pay the merchants Bridges said a 10 per cent increase something for their work, only two had been made in valuations.

Druggist Against Tax

S. B. Key, Jackson druggist, was among the few business men contacted who expressed outright opposition to the sales tax, and he said it "was not as bad as we expected it to be."

"I think the system is all wrong," Mr. Key said he believes ad valorem taxes affect "the little man as well as the big" because the amount of the tax is figured in rents, in prices of goods, etc. He said he thinks a situation such as that now existing in Mississippi leads to government extravagance.

Mr. Key said he believes ad valo-

rem taxes affect "the little man as well as the big" because the amount of the tax is figured in rents, in 20 cents, and because so many sales were under that figure, each such establishment was drained monthly to pay the levy to the state.

A Jackson druggist estimated he is saving \$25 per month because of the tokens (which permit collection of tax down to one mill), while a cashier at the counter in a Meridian

pharmacy said the business there is saving from \$100 to \$125 per month because of the tokens.

(TOMORROW — Other Mississippians give views on their sales tax.)

Property - 1936

Missouri.

A WHITE MAN PUT IN PLACE

argue
10-30-36

Judge Arnold Appoints
Senator ^{D. Louis} Kinney To Be
Executor of \$125,000
Estate

State Senator Michael Kinney of St. Louis, Tuesday was appointed administrator of the estate of Charles H. Turpin, Justice of the Peace in the Fourth District, who died last Christmas Day, leaving a trust estate embracing 700 shares of stock in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at present worth nearly \$125,000.

Succeeds Sister

Senator Kinney, appointed by Probate Judge Arnold, succeeds Mrs. Nannie T. Thomas of Webster Groves, sister of Turpin and executor of the estate as well as primary beneficiary of the trust.

The appointment was made after Judge Arnold overruled Mrs. Thomas' motion to dismiss a petition filed by Turpin's son, C. Udell Turpin, of Chicago, seeking revocation of testamentary letters issued to Mrs. Thomas, who claimed the stock belonged to the trust and not to the estate.

Turpin's will contained only a \$1 bequest to his son. It made no disposition of the residue of the estate, to which Udell Turpin contends he is entitled if the trust is declared void. The court removed Mrs. Thomas as executor and ordered her to make settlement of her administration at the December term of court.

The general comment of the colored citizens marked disapproval of Judge Arnold's act in appointing a white executor when there are so many competent Negroes who could have served in the capacity.

Property - 1936

New York.

Legacy of Half Million Is Left to N.Y. Youth

Also American
David C. Grange, La-
bor Leader, Reveals
Son's Inheritance.

Bathhouse Row.

MUST BECOME AN ENGLISH CITIZEN

Bequest Made by His British God-Father.

NEW YORK — How he came into possession of a half-million-dollar fortune in England was revealed this week by David E. Grange, one of the leaders in the seamen's strike.

Mr. Grange a mulatto, who owns an extensive Long Island estate, has been a figure in labor battles for nearly twenty-five years.

The fortune, totaling \$500,000 was left to Mr. Granger's son, David E. Havelock Grange, age 10, by the late J. Havelock Wilson, a former member of the British Parliament and an English labor leader. Wilson was the god-father of his son, Mr. Grange revealed.

Mr. Grange disclosed that his own father and Wilson were close friends. His father was Thomas Grange, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

Fortune in Trust Fund

The \$500,000 was placed in a trust fund for his son, to become his own when he reaches the age of 22. The bequest will become his upon condition that the lad attends Cambridge University and becomes a barrister.

Mr. Grange declared that he did not like this provision of the

will as he wanted his son to grow up an American.

Parents Use Interest

Mr. Grange declared that he and his wife, lived off the interest of the trust fund, which has been placed at their disposal. He also revealed that he was born and reared in Kingston, Jamaica.

He is now involved in the negotiation between ship owners and seamen who have staged a nationwide walk-out, tying up ships on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coast. The department of Labor and the White House have been drawn into the controversy as a settlement is sought. Mr. Grange is vice president of the seaman's Union.

Property - 1936

Duke Servants Are Willed \$31,500

Apo-Amerikaner

DURHAM, N.C.—Five servants institutions will receive \$5,000 each are bequeathed \$31,500 according to the terms of the will probated last week of Mrs. Sarah P. Duke, white, who died at Blowing Rock and left an estimated estate of \$12,000,000.

Included among the beneficiaries are: Garland Watson, Charlotte Webb, and Johnnie Liles, \$10,000 each; Mollie Molloy, Walter Hardy, and Julia Golsman, \$500 each; Lincoln Hospital \$3,000, and the orphanage at Oxford, \$3,000.

The will included a million dollar bequest to Duke University.

GREAT WRONG TO NEGROES DONE IN CHAPEL HILL TAX

Little Properties Have Been Confiscated by Heavy Paving Assessments

MAY BE TRUE ELSEWHERE

Many a little property holder in North Carolina has been wiped out in the name of progress. In his Chapel Hill Weekly Mr. Louis Graves tells how it happened in Chapel Hill.

He says, I met Rick Taylor, Negro painter, on the street the other day and he showed me his tax bill from the town of Chapel Hill. The total was \$2,878—a lien against property valued for taxation at \$3,600.

Of the \$2,878, about nine-tenths, or \$2,508, is under the head of street assessments; meaning, a charge for the construction of concrete pavement and concrete curb-and-gutter along the front of the property.

Seeing Rick's bill brought to my mind again the cruel wrong done to Negroes living along West Franklin street when they were induced to

North Carolina.

agree to the levy against their property would be acquired by bar-
erty for this improvement. White gain hunters, and the Negroes would
people were assessed, too. But they be thrown out on the street.

were qualified to know what they were doing; and although the levy longed indefinitely. There has got
bore hard upon some of them, they to be a show-down some day.

were able to pay it. Not so the Ne- What can be done for the relief of
groes. They were bankrupted. They the Negroes? I do not know, and I
were bankrupted. They have been have not found anybody who does.

sold out by the town, under foreclos- It appears that there is no legal re-
ure. The only reason they have not dress. But whatever the law says,

been dispossessed is that the alder-I am sure of this: that an outrage has
men have let the matter "ride along," been committed against a group of
probably because they are aware that poor hard-workng people by the com-

these humble citizens have been shab- munty of Chapel Hill.

The paving and curbing of the street was done some eight or ten years ago. In those days the boom spirit prevailed and municipal governments everywhere were spending money like drunken sailors. The procedure was to circulate a petition for a street improvement; if it was signed by as many as 51 per cent of the property owners, with as much as 51 per cent of the frontage the work went ahead, the cost being divided between the owners and the town.

In this case the Negroes were persuaded to sign by representations that the expenditure would be a wise investment, that their property would be greatly enhanced in value. It is true that, after the improvement was made, some of them could have sold their property at a good price. Maybe a few did sell. But most of them did not want to sell; they wanted to keep on living where they were.

For those who kept their homes, the improvement was of very little value. The benefit, such as it was, was for the motoring public in general, for drivers, resident and non-resident, who sped back and forth along the street.

Labor and materials were high, and the assessment against owners was at the staggering rate of \$7.70 per foot of frontage. It was payable in ten annual installments at 6%.

The slump came. The market for real estate practically disappeared. The negroes could not pay the assessments, and the amount due to the town holds what are called "certifi- cates of sale" for the property of the delinquent owners and the time with- in which the certificates could be redeemed has expired. Which means that the town has become the owner of the property. The Negroes are al-

lowed to remain in their homes by indulgence. If the aldermen followed the strict letter of the law, they would sell the certificates at auction, the

Property - 1936

Ohio.

The Porter Property!

"THERE'S TROUBLE A BREWING."

WILL PORTER OBJECTS!

The passing of Miss Porter certainly spells trouble a plenty.

Her will

"I desire to dedicate all my estate to the education and promotion of Negro youth, to whom I have devoted most of my life," the will reads.

"I give my whole estate for that purpose except gifts, keepsakes and temporary annuities to relatives and friends. And for the purpose of giving effect to this provision, I establish the Jennie D. Porter Educational Fund."

Life incomes from various real estate holdings are given to her brother, Arthur D. Porter; her nephew, William Porter, Jr.; her brother, William Porter, and to Henrietta Ingram.

Personal effects and jewelry she distributes among relatives and friends. A codicil provides bequests of \$1,000 cash each to her brothers Arthur D. and William Porter, and Henrietta Ingram; \$250 to George Hawkins; \$500 to Virginia Hawkins; \$250 to Otto Mayo, Jr., and \$500 each to Marie Cox and Lela Richman.

Arthur D. Porter and Andrew L. Ingram, Cincinnati, and W. R. Stewart, Youngstown, Ohio, are named executors and trustees.

The trustees are advised to form a trust corporation. They are to give \$5,000 bond each.

Loans of \$10 a month from the trust fund to needy pupils during the school months, "without security been unable to find other rooms other than their promisory notes," are and that she felt that he could not authorized by the will. Only graduates of Harriet Beecher Stowe Junior High School are eligible for such loans.

Value of the estate is estimated at \$20,000 in personal property, and \$30,000 in real estate.

slapping her, brutally striking her about the face and head and kicking her in the abdomen. Medical examination revealed that she was badly bruised and painfully injured. The plaintiff suffers from throbbing headaches and loss of sleep. She also suffered a severe shock to her nervous system. All this brutality was administered in a hallway of the building with unknown persons looking on.

A personal interview brings light upon a new factor in the case. On renting the suite she said she had to have a chattel mortgage on her furniture as security for future rent, same to be taken in case of payment default. Further investigation revealed that this is general practice by local landlords of that sector as well as in other sections of the city.

One landlord is reported to have taken advantage of this practice to secure for himself almost enough furniture to open a second hand furniture store. This is a new racket and problem facing Negro tenants.

ASK MORTGAGE ON CHATTELS AS BOND FOR RENT

Evidence to be presented in one of the most unusual damage cases in the history of Cleveland was filed in the Court of Common Pleas last week by Norman L. McGhee, attorney for Mrs. Estella Strong, against Stanley B. Clatyn. Mrs.

Strong seeks judgement for damages amounting to \$15,000.

who owns or has control over the premises at 2017 Central ave., as

saulted her on August 4 when he came to her suite and demanded

why she had not vacated in accord

ance with a verbal demand he had

told him that she had

school months, "without security been unable to find other rooms

other than their promisory notes," are and that she felt that he could not

authorized by the will. Only gradu-

ates of Harriet Beecher Stowe Junior

High School are eligible for such

loans.

To this according to her story,

he remarked that she was "just a

damn fool". if she thought he

couldn't and he assaulted her by

Oklahoma

Property-1936

U.S. Court In Oklahoma To Hear Plea Of Heirs To Barnett's Millions

Connex 10-17-36 Pittsburgh Pa.
**Petition to Intervene, Submitted by Four Chicagoans,
Is Allowed.**

Married Kansas City Girl
On August 19, 1927, in Chicago, Manuel married Miss Louise Moore, daughter of Alfred Moore, 1418 Euclid avenue, Kansas City, Mo., whom he met on visits to Kansas City. When they were married, Manuel was 24, his bride 18.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Definite word was received here last week revealing the favorable ruling of the United States District Court in Muskogee, Okla., in the case involving the final disposition of the late Jackson Barnett's estate. supposed to be in the neighborhood of except the \$10,000 country home \$2,000,000. The petition to inter- he gave his mother with the legal venu filed some time ago with this stipulation that it cannot be sold court by four Chicagoans and one or mortgaged. The furnishings in Oklahoma, has been allowed.

Attorney C. C. Wimbish, chief counsel for the petitioners, stated that he expected an early call of Manuel's death was attributed to the case in which he will make a double pneumonia, according to personal appearance. Chicagoans tending ~~Kansas City~~, who claim the right to the Barnett millions because of being the nearest relatives of the late millionaire are: Creek Barnett, 5925 Wabash Avenue; Birdie Barnett, and her brothers, Clarence and Garfield, Jr., all of 6104 Prairie Avenue.

**MILLIONAIRE
10 YEARS AGO;
DIES PAUPER**

Cass
**Luther Manuel of Oklahoma
Succumbs at Only Piece**

12-18-36
Of Property Left

BOYNTON, Okla. — (ANS)—Luther E. Manuel, men and other servants.

In Muskogee, he owned several blocks of property between Main and Second streets and West Broadway. He owned the Porter apartment at 703 West Okmulgee avenue, the Brown Produce company building on Columbus avenue near here in his prosperous days. In addition, he owned 787 acres of land in Craig county and 600 acres in Muskogee county.

At one time worth a million dollars, Manuel died with nothing left of his vast fortune.

They made their home in Muskogee in the large 10-room home at 324 N. Eleventh street. They had three cars, a Packard coupe, Packard sedan and Buick coupe at one time, the Buick being a birthday present to his wife.

Mrs. Manuel obtained a divorce in 1929 and received a \$25,000 cash settlement. She later married Dr Charles W. West of Washington. Manuel married Miss Thelma Bozeman from whom he was separated at death.

To settle his divorce suit, Manuel mortgaged his entire estate except his mother's home for \$80,000.

Manuel's fortune came from oil wells discovered on a 100-acre tract of land allotted to him by his friends but he contributed to government when the territory of Oklahoma became a state. He was 14 then.

Manuel was fourth vice president of the National Negro Business League and was a member of the Elks lodge.

Funeral services for Manuel were held Tuesday.

Manuel is survived by his mother, Mrs. Mulsey Mae Manuel; his wife, Mrs. Thelma Bozeman Manuel; two sisters, Mrs. Fred Lee and Mrs. A. Davis, both of Muskogee, and two brothers.

He also attended the Lincoln university high school in Jefferson City for a year.

Before he lost his fortune, Manuel lived in princely style. He travelled extensively all over the country, engaging drawing rooms for parties of friends and entertaining friends on yacht trips.

He thought nothing of lending friends from \$100 to \$1,000 with no thought of ever being repaid.

In Muskogee, he owned a pretentious 10-room home at 324 N. Eleventh street where he employed butler, maids, chauffeur, house-

who at 21 was a millionaire, died a pauper at 33 Friday night, December 11, at the apartment he built for his mother, near here in his prosperous days. In addition, he owned 787 acres of land in Craig county and 600 acres in Muskogee county.

At one time worth a million dollars, Manuel died with nothing left of his vast fortune.

Property - 1936

South America

N.Y. Heiress to Coffee Estate Can't Marry

Will Lose Brazilian

Fortune if She Weds
Before 30.

(info American)
GRANDDAD CUTS

OFF OTHER KIN

5/200-3

**Early Unsuccessful
Marriage Blamed.**

NEW YORK. — Fortune in the form of a legacy which makes her one of the richest girls in New York, smiled on Miss Amelia Powell of Bayside, Long Island, but will condemn her to nine years of single blessedness.

Miss Powell inherited the coffee plantations and extensive export business of her grandfather, the late Peter Merrell of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and has just returned to the States after establishing her identity and claiming her heritage.

Gift Had Strings

But the gift, she discovered, had a string attached. The will had a stipulation that if she weds before she is 30, she forfeits all claim to the estate and the fortune. She is only 21 now.

Miss Powell spent nearly five months in Brazil, sailing in January with her attorney, and returned last week.

By the terms of the will she will receive a liberal weekly allowance for nine years and when she reaches 30, if she is still unwed, she will come into the bulk of the estate.

Mr. Merrell, a native of Cuba resided in Brazil for more than 30 years and was past 60 when he died. He cut off all of his relatives with the exception of his granddaughter and a sister, Mrs. Delores Cortez of Chicago, without

a penny. Mrs. Cortez and her Chicago attorney, accompanied Miss Powell to Brazil.

Blames Early Marriage

The reason for the stipulation about marriage in the will, it is said, was that Mr. Merrell blamed his wrecked life on the fact that he married early.

His wife, Mrs. Susan Merrell, of Durham, N.C., is said to have left him some thirty years ago and refused to accompany him to Brazil, when he went to seek his fortune.

She also kept their two daughters in America, while adventurous Peter Merrell went it alone — a very sad man who was through with women for life.

Visited America

About three years ago, Mr. Merrell, wealthy and rugged, came to America to look over his brood. He found his two daughters had married and he also discovered Amelia, his granddaughter, and decided that she would be his heiress.

He kept his plans to himself, but when he died, Amelia was notified of her good fortune. Miss Powell is the daughter of Mrs. Rena Powell also of Durham, N.C.

Not Troubled

When asked whether the marriage restriction clause affected her, Miss Powell declared that at the present, she isn't bothered, because she doesn't have any boy friends she takes seriously. She admitted, however, that nine years "is a long time to wait for a man."

Property - 1936 -

Texas.

~~Jefferson~~ Oil Makes Negroes Ut Jefferson Prosperous

Are 75 Per Cent Of The Population

By R. S. WATSON

~~Jefferson~~ JEFFERSON.—Pockets in Jefferson that have long been empty are now jammed with money. Business has taken on new life. A once proud metropolis of Texas is once more catching step with the march of progress. Jefferson has become an oil city.

Negroes, who comprise 75 percent of the population of Jefferson and Marion counties, are receiving a large share of the oil money which has come to this section. They are becoming rich, it is reported, to the extent that kidnapers are threatening their children.

Jefferson has a splendid public school system with Prof. Pitts at the head, and a staff of more than twelve teachers. There are a half dozen churches, numerous business places and one hotel. There is one Negro doctor and one lawyer, who with his assistants, is reclaiming thousands of dollars worth of oil lands for colored people.

RANCH OWNERS HOSTS AT PICNIC AND ROUND - UP

EAGLE.—Felix and O. B. Jackson, owners of the F. T. L. ranch, largest colored ranch in these parts, had a round-up and free picnic Saturday October 31 on their picturesque ranch. They branded 171 choice calves.

About one hundred people were there and enjoyed the calf-throwing and calf-riding. Some of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of our town were present. Among them were Mrs. Mary Etta Mayes, Mrs. Charlotte Lewis, William Lewis, H. T. Mayes, Jacob

Branch and A. Baker. Mr. Norman and friend from Beaumont were out of town guests.

Regular cowboys on the F. T. L. ranch are O. G. and E. P. Mayes, Milton White, Lazary Drew, Hardy Humphrey and Elva Lewis.

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